



CENTENNIAL  
PAPER.

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1788.

### Past, Present, and Future of Cincinnati.

1888.



IN the autumn of 1779 Colonel David Rogers was floating along the Ohio River with two boats, carrying military stores between New Orleans and Pittsburgh. When approaching the mouth of the Little Miami, he saw several Indian canoes emerging thence, whereupon he landed his soldiers on the Kentucky shore, intending to attack the enemy by surprise. But a large party of Indians were lying in ambush here, and speedily fell upon the Americans with rifle and tomahawk. Rogers and 45 of his men were killed on the field, and only a handful of the unfortunate soldiers escaped. This was the first introduction of Americans to the site of Cincinnati, and the reception was a sufficiently warm one. Could one of the gallant and picturesque Shawnee warriors of that dread day have seen in a vision the mighty city of white men that now covers these plains and hills, how appalling would have been his sensations, how incomprehensible and impossible would it all have seemed! And if this red Kwasiind of the West could be brought into communication by a spiritual telephone with one of our contemporary gentlemen of the University Club or the Queen-City Club, how diverting would be their remarks!

The steps in the urban development are minutely recorded, and have occurred within a single long life-time. The lonely and moaning wilderness; the covering huts of the first-comers; the encampments of the army, preparing the way for a new era; the little frontier fortress, with its artillery bearing on the haunted forest; the dingy shire-town, crouching by the muddy river;—all these have passed away, and on their site stands the eighth city in the United States, with its 300,000 inhabitants, and its multitudinous activities of commerce and manufactures, of arts and

sciences, of education and religion. Already it has passed San Francisco and New Orleans and Louisville—and it seems destined to outstrip also Baltimore and Boston and St. Louis, and so to enter the quintette of the foremost American cities.

Let us listen to the dreams of a professional and scientific prophet of the earlier Olympians of Ohio.

In the year 1840, G. W. Scott of Maumee published a lengthy dissertation, showing by tables of increase that by the year 1938 the United States should have exactly

populous Ohio Valley at Cincinnati, its development to the primacy of the world's cities seemed as certain as mathematics, to the vision of this prophet of the Maumee. Neither London nor Paris nor New York (not to mention Chicago, the diffident) has as yet duly observed this promised rival for supremacy; but who shall venture to say what may come at the end of the twentieth century, in a world measurably united, socialized, Anglicized, and pledged to eternal peace?

There is an intense civic pride dwelling in the hearts of the Cincinnatians, rivaling the old Florentine spirit of the Middle Ages, and leading them to a self complacency exceeding even that of the Bostonians. One of those scholars, in the exercise of this haughty trait predicts that the day is not distant when Cincinnati shall be "the Edinburgh of a new Scotland, the Boston of a new New England, the Paris of a new France."

Inasmuch as the site of the city is unrivalled for its concentration of food and fuel, timber and iron; since its network of communications by railway and river is of unsurpassed efficiency; since its growth as a community has been phenomenal, in face of many obstacles; since its suburbs are the most beautiful in the world; its future appears to be more rich in promise than that of any other city, American, European or Asiatic. And the dwellers by the cold and misty Atlantic, or by the blue waters of the Pacific, or through all the fair valleys of the interior, can only wish a God-speed to Cincinnati, in the name of the Great Republic; and hope that it may be more wise, and beautiful, and prosperous than any of the famous world-cities that have preceded it in the long march of the centuries.



Cincinnati in 1800.

287,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 50,000,000 should be dwellers in the Atlantic States, 37,000,000 on the Pacific slope, and 200,000,000 in the Ohio-Mississippi valleys, with Cincinnati as the chief city of America. In the year 2000, it should be the greatest city in the whole world. To support this romantic argument, he showed that the great cities of the ancient world, from Nineveh and Babylon and Thebes to Palmyra and Baalbec and Jerusalem, were all inland places, as are also more than two-thirds of the metropolises of modern times. With canals, turnpikes, railways and steamboats concentrating the vast commerce of the









but after using that title for some years, he found that the plain pioneers of the West cared nothing for philological niceties and would not adopt his theory, and so he conformed to the general usage,

The name and its lessons needed to be remembered in this little Western outpost of civilization, feebler then than Rome in her youth, and beset by hordes of enemies more savage than the Aequi

frame houses with stone chimneys. The public buildings consisted of the Presbyterian Church, a little frame school-house, and a log jail.

In 1796, the town was visited by Volney, the French philosopher; Francis Baily, afterwards President of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain; and Andrew Ellicott, commissioner to mark the boundary between the United States and the French provinces in the valley of the Mississippi. About the same time came the brothers, Jacob Burnet and David G. Burnet, the former afterwards a distinguished American senator, and the latter the first President of the Texas Republic.

In 1798 the legislature of the Northwest Territory held its sessions here, and Capt. W. H. Harrison became Territorial Secretary, in place of Winthrop Sargent, who had been appointed Secretary of the Mississippi Territory.

Extracts from the Cincinnati newspapers of the last century illustrate the times and manners. In July, 1796, the *Western Spy* advertises that "Thomas Gregg has opened a new tavern in the town of Cincinnati, at the corner of the Green Tree. Travelers and others supplied with everything necessary for their accommodation—and supplied for their journey through the wilderness." Mr. Griffin Yeatman inserts this advertisement: "Observe this notice. I have experienced the many expenses attending my jump, and my anxiety wishing to receive the benefits thereof for the future, may get the same by sending me twenty-five cents each Monday morning."

From time to time the battalion of militia is ordered out, for "extending and teaching the men their duties, and laid down in Baron Steuben's instructions." The state of the markets is given for the river-towns, Natchez and New Orleans, for bacon, tobacco, flour, cordage, iron, and whiskey, which latter commodity was held at from 5 to 6 bits a gallon. Dunning notices appear in every number, with advertisements for apprentices, accounts of Indian troubles, and the raids of Kentucky landlits. Francis Menessier notifies the people of his opening a coffee-house, at the mystifying sign of "Pegasus, the bad poet, fallen to the ground," where, besides retailing liquors and pastry, he gave lessons in the French language. Levi M'Lean, the local pound-keeper, flier and constable (and butcher withal) announces that in his leisure hours he will give lessons in vocal music. At James White's evening school, the pupils supplied firewood and candles, and paid a quarter for instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic. E. Haughton advertises that he "retains the edition, French and English sets, in all the various and ornamental branches. Also, the most fashionable Scotch reels, and the favorite city cotillions." The number of wives that are advertised as having "left bed and board," may be discerned a grave punningness on the part of the Cincinnati Benedictines. At one time,

Commercial Gazette, and Enquirer, and the vivacious Times-Star, as well as the Post and the Telegram, and muse over the singularities of the age of monopolies, and individualism and Mammon-seeking, that set in after the great civil war of 1861.

For a long period, deer-skins were held as legal tender, at forty cents a pound, and no one could refuse them in payment.

Throughout the year 1804 considerable numbers of immigrants poured in; and by the next year

## MIAMI LAND-WARRANT.

THIS entitles Benjamin Stiles his Heirs or Assigns, to locate one Section, in which the Fee of 640 Acres shall pass, subject to the Terms of Settlement.

Dated the *second* ~~second~~ <sup>second</sup> Day of *December* ~~December~~ <sup>December</sup> A.D. 1787

Signed by *John Cleves Symmes.*

Counter-signed by

*Benjamin Stiles*

*Witnessed at the point between the mouth of the little Miami and the Ohio in the year*

after vainly referring his case to "the literati of Jersey" for confirmation. It may be interesting to glance for a moment at the unconsidered origin of this name, now so conspicuous among the titles of American cities. When Lucius Quinctius, some 460 years before Christ, was ploughing the stubborn glebe on his little farm in the Tiber valley, messengers came from Rome to call him to the dictatorship of the Republic, menaced by the dissensions of the plebeians and patricians, and the victorious army of the Aequi. He left his rude old plough fast in the warm furrow, and hastened to the then young Eternal City, whose perils he averted by his high courage and antique virtue. Thrice did he thus leave his peaceful farm, at successive periods of crisis, to ride Rome as a Dictator, and each time, after the danger had been averted, he returned to the peaceful shades of his olive-tree. In kindly allusion to his noble shock-pate, the grateful Romans

or the Volsci. After St. Clair's ghastly defeat, Cincinnati suffered from the forays of the victorious Indians, who even invaded the gardens around the fort, and skulked through the streets at night. Settlers were killed along the Miami, and even in the out-looks of Cincinnati; and others were led into captivity. Full half of the men of the village enlisted in the campaigns against the savages; and many of these brave volunteers died on the field of battle, or were shot down from ambushes. The little town and its vicinity won the bad name of "the Miami slaughter-house;" and some of its citizens moved away to more peaceful scenes. But others, brave as Miles Standish or George Custer, stood their ground in the little valley, and began the orderly construction of civil governments. In 1791, the township of Cincinnati was created, by the court of general quarter sessions of the peace, covering a large part of Hamilton County, which was cut down, from time to time, as the adjacent valleys became populated. The little settlement had its full quorum of judges, coroners, sheriffs, and constables, with original and appellate jurisdictions in law, equity and fact, and more than enough of plaintiffs and defendants, commissioners of all kinds, and the dear tax-collectors, those inevitable heralds of Christian civilization. The bounties on wolf-scalps were paid by one set of officials; and another held itself ready to cause legal witnesses who had been taken by the Indians or were reported as "scalped," and through all this network of civil law the bayonets of the garrison sometimes cut their straightforward way, when the military officers asserted their paramount jurisdiction. In but one thing were the martial and the legal functionaries agreed, and that was the consumption of vast quantities of spirits, which they could always find at Yeatman's Tavern, or "The Green Tree," to solace their exile-withal.



In 1792, the first school was opened, with 30 pupils (and went into operation); the first criminal suffered the penalty of death; and the first church (Presbyterian) was put up. Then came the first great flood, covering the bottoms five feet deep, and drowning out many of the unfortunate settlers.

bestowed upon their savior the name of Cincinnati, which means "The City-headed." It is not by origin a Latin term, but has its derivation from the very ancient Greek word *akron*, which also means "a ringlet of curly hair."

When the victorious American armies were being disbanded, after the Revolutionary War, their officers founded the Society of the Cincinnati, or Cincinnatians, typifying men who when the years of peril to their country had passed should cheerfully return to the homely labor of their farms, and other peaceful avocations, holding themselves ready to respond to subsequent calls of duty, as quickly and bravely as their ancient Roman prototype had done, leaving the plough, the loom, the desk, for the higher service of their country. And when certain of them applied the title of the Order to the little village just founded in the wild and dangerous West, the banks of the Ohio heard the melodious syllables perhaps first addressed by

opened, with 30 pupils (and went into operation); the first criminal suffered the penalty of death; and the first church (Presbyterian) was put up. Then came the first great flood, covering the bottoms five feet deep, and drowning out many of the unfortunate settlers.



In 1794 the village was frequently threatened by fires in the surrounding woods, among whose shadowy aisles Wallace, the hunter, still pursued and slain bears, and even a grizzly elk. But the fraternal spirit of the wilderness-exiles in the same year led them to organize a Novus Cesarea Harmony Lodge of Masons; and their commercial energy resulted in the establishment of a line of keel-boats to Marietta, and a through mail, by canoe, to Pittsburgh. At this time, also, occurred a grand *mittee* in the streets, between several scores of Indians and the citizens, who had rescued from them a captive white maiden. But it was not until a party of Irish Chieftains (now Cincinnatians) fell upon the angry redskins with shillelugs that they gave ground in wild confusion, and fled to the hills, pursued by the appalling language and perfidious whacks of the men of Galway and Tipperary. The scene of this engagement, on Broadway, was known for many years as *Beatty's Lane*.

When 1795 came to the word, Cincinnati had 500 inhabitants, in 95 log-cabins and 30 rough

## PLAN OF SYMMES PURCHASE.

the journalists demand turnips and potatoes from their country subscribers; and again, they suspect the publication of the newspaper for fifty days, so that they cannot print the new Territorial law.

The military chiefs at Fort Washington advertise for soldiers, offering "an abundant supply of WHISKEY, FOOD, and CLOTHING of the best quality—TWELVE DOLLARS BOUNTY AND TEN DOLLARS per month, with comfortable quarters and a LIVE OR DEAD." Now, when it is announced the arrival of a ship or brig, bound from Marietta to the West Indies, or beyond. Again the worthy editor makes himself heard, printing various bits of July toasts, as: "MYSELF—may the man who takes my paper, and won't pay for it, never have money to buy a paper, nor a friend to lend him one; may he remain as ignorant as that man down yonder, on Bennett's Creek, who never knew there was an Indian war." Soon afterwards, like census of the Northwest Territory (45,365 souls) is published, with congratulations. An Old Sub-riber protests against the taking of "children to church, since 'Nothing is more disagreeable, to either parent or parent, than the howling of children. It would be well, also, if persons were to leave off hammering on frying-pans, during divine service." After this testy and evangelical bachelors, comes the notice of one Henry Furry, who was once seen in the change whiskey and peach-brandy for horses. Quaint old-time recipes are printed, for making beer from peapods, for curing fish eyes by the application of lice, etc. Reviews of President Jefferson's administration, and the despotism of Governor St. Clair, alternate with announcements by the local merchants, prices-current at New Orleans, strange old election notices, plans of new settlements (now venerable Ohio towns), moral axioms, town-meeting reports, and offers to sell "a quantity of good bacon." Here, also, are the reviews of the first book (a legal treatise) published in Cincinnati, and the second book (a work on Domestic

of humble buildings perched along the river-bank, under the shadows of wooded hills. About this time the garrison was removed to Newport Barracks, and the incendiary fires, caused by soldiers at feud with the people, ceased.

The Miami Exporting Company was opened during this year the first bank in the town, the predecessor of the scores of great financial institutions now in operation.

the village had 960 inhabitants, and 109 frame houses, 53 log-cabins, and 10 houses of brick or stone. At this time Aaron Burr, the political Mephistopheles of his day, visited the place, on his way to found his western empire. Now also came the eminent Mansfield family, from New Hampshire, Gen. Jared Mansfield, a Yale man, author, scientist, and Surveyor-General of the United States; and Edward D. Mansfield, a West-Point, lawyer, author, journalist, and publicist. They sailed down the Ohio in the Marietta-built schooner *Nonpareil*, in a voyage of 17 days. Commerce was making notable advances; and a few months later the Marietta brig *Perseverance* anchored here, on its voyage to New York, via New Orleans and the Gulf. Next came President Jefferson's gunboats, built at Columbus, to checkmate Aaron Burr's conspiracy, and patrol the western waters. Cannon were planted on the river-bank at Cincinnati, and the local militia and light horse held themselves in readiness to repel the ambitious schemer, or to

confront Tecumseh, then getting ready for battle in the west.

Now, also, the local shipyards began the construction of schooner-rigged barges, for the New-Orleans trade; and two fire-engines were brought to the town; and the Legislature laid the foundation of the University of Cincinnati, whose building was blown down by a tornado the next year, together with many other houses in the town.

When the Third Census of the United States was made, in the year 1810, Cincinnati had 2,320 inhabitants, mostly from the Northern States; and at the same time appeared the first book written about the amazing little town, Drake's *Notes concerning Cincinnati*. The old whiffing-post still stood on the square near the court-house; where

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ACCOUNT OF CERTIFICATES paid.					
Number.	Date.	Dollars.	Int. paid.	Officers Names.	
42876	March 1804	80	—	J. Pierce	
21546	20 Jan 1784	37	—	J. Pierce	
47240	1784	35	—	J. Pierce	
43840	1804	126	—	J. Pierce	
43840	1784	80	—	J. Pierce	
1327	August 1784	6	—	Benj. Stiles	
48970	March 1784	76	—	J. Pierce	
94003	24 May 1786	243	—	J. Pierce	
the whole amount				overpaid for 3 months 24 1/2	

Dr. Daniel Drake came to Cincinnati in 1800, and described it as a small hamlet, surrounded by woods and narrow clearings, wheat-fields, and blackberry jungles, with an empty little market-place between Fourth and Sixth Streets, bordered by the court-house, jail, school-house, and church; and with a few huts on Fifth and Sixth Streets and Walnut Street. Front Street contained the rude cabins of the chief citizens; and Main and Sycamore Streets had also a few scattered houses. Under the high and crumbling bank of the common lay the boat-houses, and under the shades of Redstone Old Fort, Wheeling, and Fort Pitt. The square north-east of Broadway and Fourth Street contained the house built by the Hon. Winthrop Sargent, and occupied by the Hon. Charles Wyling Byrd, secretary of the Northwest Territory; south of which stood Fort Washington, whence the sounds of the drum and reveille sounded over the valley by night, and in the flush of morning. Mead Adams was then covered with tall sugar-maples; and the observatory hill upheld a crown of poplars, oaks and beeches. A narrow and stumpy road crossed the dilapidated estate of Doctor Sargent on a shaly wooden bridge, and faded away through almost unbroken woods to Columbus.

The most famous public-house and gathering-place was Yeatman's Tavern, on the east side of Sycamore Street, at its meeting with Front Street. Here the officers of the garrison used to hold high council, and the trappers their hardships with roaring flags; and Red-Republican conclaves met, to praise the doctrines of Mirabeau and Danton.

In 1801, the young metropolis witnessed its first horse-race and theatrical entertainment; but received a sad reverse in losing its place as capital of the Territory, which was then removed to Chillicothe. About the same time the brig *St. Clair*, Captain Whipple, sailed down the Ohio from Marietta, and cast anchor before Cincinnati.

Early in 1801, the important question of steamboats on the Western waters began to be agitated, and this advertisement appeared in the *Western Spy*: "PUBLIC UTILITY. A COMPANY of persons having, at considerable expense of time and trouble, recently invented a machine capable of propelling a boat against stream with considerable velocity, by the power of steam, or elastic vapor, and entertaining the opinion, that if reduced to practice, great advantages must flow from it to the country, as it will afford a regular and easy conveyance for property down the various navigable rivers, and a safe and speedy return, either in specie, or the produce of the country below; take the liberty of soliciting the aid of the public, the better to enable them to carry into effect an invention which promises to be of so general utility." When we consider that it was not until six years after this date that Fulton launched his first steamboat on the Hudson, it becomes evident that the young "Queen City of the West" took a bold lead in this great project of inland navigation, which has since been of such vast utility in her commerce.

In 1802 Cincinnati was incorporated as a village, by Major David Zeigler, an old-time commandant of Fort Washington, as President; and a few months later Ohio became a State. The little town, however, now attained such importance that a picture of it was made and engraved, showing an irregular line

the village had 960 inhabitants, and 109 frame houses, 53 log-cabins, and 10 houses of brick or stone. At this time Aaron Burr, the political Mephistopheles of his day, visited the place, on his way to found his western empire. Now also came the eminent Mansfield family, from New Hampshire, Gen. Jared Mansfield, a Yale man, author, scientist, and Surveyor-General of the United States; and Edward D. Mansfield, a West-Point, lawyer, author, journalist, and publicist. They sailed down the Ohio in the Marietta-built schooner *Nonpareil*, in a voyage of 17 days. Commerce was making notable advances; and a few months later the Marietta brig *Perseverance* anchored here, on its voyage to New York, via New Orleans and the Gulf. Next came President Jefferson's gunboats, built at Columbus, to checkmate Aaron Burr's conspiracy, and patrol the western waters. Cannon were planted on the river-bank at Cincinnati, and the local militia and light horse held themselves in readiness to repel the ambitious schemer, or to



Fac-simile of the sketch given in Howe's Hist. Coll. Ohio, showing the essential parts of a map issued by Barlow in Paris, to induce immigration. There is a copy of the original (Partiale 3890) in Harvard College Library, *Plan des Achats des Concessions de l'Ohio et du Sud-est*. The map, says Howe, is inaccurate in its geography, and fraudulent in its statements. The country was a wilderness where the map could be inflated and cleared. This region corresponds to what was known as the Seven Ranges of Township, which Congress, May 20, 1785, directed to be surveyed, and surveyed by Thomas Hutchins, and this is the only foundation for the alleged settlement of them.

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EARLY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.



h, Garden, the Hebrew Union College, and the



Cincinnati Base-ball Park; and Mr. W. S. Groesbeck endowed the free concert in Burnet-Woods Park with \$50,000; and Mr. R. R. Springer gave \$125,000 towards the Music Hall.

The Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil visited the city in 1876; and the Republican National Convention in session here nominated Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Of later scenes and events, the great floods of the Ohio, the dedication of the Art Museum, the Court-House Riots, and other notable occurrences, it hardly needs to speak in detail, since they are still fresh in the minds of our people. It will be our purpose only to give a few details of the past, and to present odd pictures of the bygone days.

### How the Churches Came.

THE foundations of Christianity in Cincinnati were full of misadventure incidents, a few of which deserve commemoration, in order that we may perceive how small were the seeds

awakening, and the consecrated labors of many a valiant old circuit-riding, have ripened into twenty-seven churches in Cincinnati.

The Episcopalians in Cincinnati, three communicants and nineteen others, were organized under Christ Church, in 1817, by the Rev. Palmar Chase, who afterwards became the Bishop of Ohio. They held services for some time in an old cotton-factory, and then in various abandoned churches of other communions, and finally in their own edifice, which was built on the plan of the famous St. Peter's Church, in the East End of London. During its three-score-and-eleven years, this society of Christians has raised for missionary and charitable ends, nearly quarter of a million dollars.

Among the better-known Episcopal churches are Grace Church on Fourth Street, near Main; and St. Paul's Church, a Romanesque building on Seventh Street. Among the Episcopal parish-officers have been William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States, and Chief-Justice Salmon P. Chase.

Catholicism began in the town in 1818, and eight years later was represented by Bishop Fenwick and four priests, and a few Poor Clare nuns. The great Cathedral of St. Peter was built in 1839-44. Most of the work being done at seasons when the workmen would else have been unemployed. The small altar of the Virgin Mary, and the lofty roof is upheld by lines of freestone columns. The altar is of

The First Baptist Church was organized as far back as the year 1813, and worshipped in a log house for some years, its original membership being but eleven. Through revivals, and secessions, and



GENERAL ST. CLAIR.

successive colonizations, fruitful warblings from the parent hive, this feeble band has developed into fifteen full-grown churches.

## THE CENTINEL OF THE North-Western TERRITORY

Open to all parties—but disflavored by none.

(Vol. I.) SATURDAY, January 18, 1794. (Num. 11.)

Territory of the United States North-West of the Ohio.

By ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Governor of the Territory of the United States North-West of the Ohio.

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a War at present exists in Europe between France on the one part, and certain other powers on the other, and also the United States are allied to France yet they are not parties in this war; but are at peace with the other powers, and particularly with Spain, from which political dissensions arise by the laws of nations the duties of exact neutrality and a conduct perfectly equal and impartial towards all the belligerent powers, the observation of which neutrality has been enjoined upon the Citizens of the United States by the President in his Proclamations of the 22d April, 1793, and it having been communicated to me through the Secretary of War, that representatives of Spain have made representations to him, of the desire of Government to have the names of Le Chaise, Charles Delpeau, Mathurin and Signaux as eccite and engage as many as they could, whether of our citizens or others, to undertake an expedition against the Spanish settlements within our neighborhood; I have thought it requisite also Proclamation, requiring of the Citizens of the Territory of the United States North West of the Ohio, and they are hereby required and commanded to observe a scrupulously impartial spirit, to abstain from every hostility against the subjects or settlements of the Crown, and forbidding all and every of the said inhabitants to join them-

selves to the said Le Chaise, Charles Delpeau, Mathurin and Signaux, or either of them, in any attempt they may meditate against the Spanish settlements on the Mississippi, or to aid or abet them in the same in any manner whatever; and all persons who may offend, may depend upon being prosecuted and punished with the utmost rigour of the law: And I do hereby require and command all officers Civil and Military, to use their utmost endeavors to prevent the said Le Chaise, Delpeau, Mathurin and Signaux or either, from making any levies of Men, or other preparations within the Territory, and to imprison them should they have the audacity to attempt it, and to restrain all and every of the inhabitants from joining themselves to them, or either of them.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the Territory to be affixed to these Presents, and signed the same with my hand, done at the City of Marietta, in the County of Washington, the Seventh day of December One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Three; and of the Independence of the United States the Eighteenth Year.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, By the Governor's Command.

A. M. COBB, For William Sargent, Secretary.

Done at Cincinnati, Dec. 21 1793.

THE CENTINEL OF THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

Through the kindness of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, and with the courteous consent of Messrs. John Decker, Robert Clark, and M. F. Foster, I present to the public an edition of the first number of the oldest newspaper of Cincinnati, the first newspaper published in the early days of the Alleghenies. This rare literary curiosity is in itself more than a curiosity, as it tells us of the early settlement of the Ohio, and will doubtless be treasured by thousands of people in the valley of the Ohio.

The proclamation of Governor St. Clair which appears in this number of the *Centinel* bears reference to the following facts. At this time, the new French Republic was engaged in a second-deck struggle with England, Spain, Prussia, Austria, and the German principalities, and Citizen Count the Ambassador of France to the United States, had sent French agents to Ohio and Kentucky to enlist an army of 5000 men, to descend the Ohio and

Mississippi Rivers to boats, under the direction of Gen. George Rogers Clark, a Commander in Chief of the French Revolutionary Army on the Mississippi, and conquer the Spanish province of Louisiana, for France. He required all the diplomacy of President Washington, and the better of Gen. Wayne, and the better of Gen. Wilkinson, to forestall conspiracy. Another remarkable intrigue followed close upon this, when Gen. Catesby, Governor of Louisiana, opened negotiations with Judge Sebastian, Gen. Wayne, and other prominent officials, to move Kentucky and part of Ohio to Spain, displacing the Federal Garrison, and abandoning the Atlantic States. To forestall this measure, the militia of the Ohio Valley was to be enrolled under the Spanish colors, and a military chest of \$50,000, and 200 pieces of artillery, sent to the Spanish colors, and was sent under guard beyond the frontier of the United States.

The New Church, was founded in 1817, by disciples of Swedenborg, and has grown into a membership of 400.

About the same time certain Friends from Virginia and Nanueton, formed a meeting here, which has developed into two, representing respectively the Orthodox and Hicksite branches.

The Unitarians organized in 1839, and have been ministered to by Cyrus A. Bartol, James Freeman Clarke, Samuel Osmond, Aaron Bancroft (father of the great historian), Henry W. Hallowell, W. H. Channing, Menzies J. Conway, A. D. Mayo, David A. Wasson, and other famous divines.

The Congregationalists became organized in 1840, the pioneer body being the Lawrence Street Church; and six years later, the great and active Vine-Street Church sprung over from Presbytery into the Congregational ranks, and became a tower of strength in the West. There are now five churches of this faith in the city, perpetuating the memory of the ancient New-England Puritanism.

### INDEPENDENCE BALL.

The honor of Mr. CHARTER is solicited by a BALL, TO BE HELD AT THE COURT HOUSE, ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND INSTANT, IN OBSERVANCE OF THE BIRTH DAY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. FRANK CARL, R. STROMM, J. C. BARKER, J. W. IRWIN, JR.

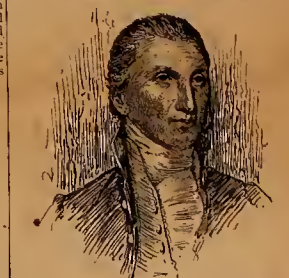
### Some Words about Newspapers.

ON the 6th of November, 1793, in the same week that the Duke of Orleans and Madame Roland were beheaded by the Revolutionists in France, the first newspaper in the Northwest Territory made its appearance, from a rude little printing office, at the corner of Fourth and Symmes Streets, Cincinnati. It was about the size of a pocket-handkerchief, on light brownish paper, without editorial, locals, or reviews, and enriched by about three inches of advertising matter. Its New York news was 56 days old; and the London dispatches bore the date of eighteen weeks' back.

This diminutive record of venemous news, the precursor of thousands of newspapers in the same imperial region, bore the tophearty name of *The Centinel of the Northwestern Territory*; and its chief function was the chronicling of the massacres wrought by hostile Indians among the Ohio settlements, and the advances and retreats of the little armies of the United States through the dreary wilderness. After a few years, when the Territorial capital went up to Chillicothe, the plant of this little paper was transferred there also, its place in Cincinnati being filled by *The Western Spy*, edited by Joseph Cargenter, of Massachusetts, who printed therein the messages of President Jefferson, the records of the battles of the War of 1812 (some months after they were fought), the latest advices

but doubtless of great interest to their constituents of those simple days. They used to bring their paper from Redstone Old Fort, in Pennsylvania, and when the capricious river, in flood or drought, prevented its arrival, the jinking paper of the local stores, yellow and brown and gray, was called upon to supply the lack. In 1821 the *Times* came into being; and in 1826 began the first daily newspaper in America west of Philadelphia, *The Commercial Register*, which had a troublous existence of but six months. In 1827 the *Gazette* appeared as a daily, 10x27 inches in size, with 125 subscribers and a stack of advertisements, the entire edition being worked off easily on a small hand-press.

Nearly half-a-century ago began the career of the *Enquirer*, now one of the best newspaper properties in the country. The *Commercial* came into being in 1843, and by its bright locals and full departments of river news, soon attained a great success. Ten years afterwards, its staff was strengthened by the addition of Mount Halseid, formerly of the *Weekly Columbian*. This young gentleman soon became one of the owners of the paper, which was then valued at \$8,000. The subsequent tri-



PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE.

umphant of this enterprise, and its comparatively recent union with the fused successor of the old *Centinel of the Northwest Territory*, under the title of *The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*, need not be detailed here, being known of all men in the great Ohio Valley. And space fails to tell of the religious, educational, literary and technical papers that have risen and flourished in this Athens of the West.

### The Millerites.

IT was somewhere about the years 1843-44 that certain eloquent preachers came to Cincinnati, and with fiery earnestness taught that the end of all things was at hand. They used a great tubular paper with the starting title of *The Midnight Cry*. The converts gave away or otherwise disposed of their worldly goods, and bade farewell to their relatives and friends, and then assembled, full two thousand strong, in the tall and airy building of the business education of the coming of the Lord, on the appointed day and night. Meantime, the surrounding streets were filled with rhyal crowds, reviling the enthusiasts, and filling the air with thunderous shouts of "Hurrah for Clay!" "Hurrah for Polk!" and similar campaign-cries. Groups of knackers and madmen, which seemed about to break out against the devotees. And so, amid a whirlwind of angry outcries and ridicule, the time wore away, and no angelic vision clef the evening sky, no divine voice resounded over the agitated city. The hour of probation passed without a sign, and the preachers of the New Hampshire prophet went sadly home, to resume on the morrow the prosaic avocations of their daily life.

### Public Libraries.

THE first public library in the Northwest Territory came into existence here, in 1802, when Gen. Findlay, Judge Burnet, Squire Sedam, Gen. St. Clair and a score of other gentlemen subscribed \$340, with which books were bought for the use of the infant community. This was two years before the famous Cooch-skin Library was founded, at Ames, where the farmers' lads killed hundreds of coons, and sent their skins to Boston, to be sold, and the product returned in books. The Circulating Library was opened in 1814, with 800 volumes; and the Apprentices' Library in 1821, free to all minors of the working-classes. The Young Men's Mercantile Library began its work in 1835, having raised \$1,800 for the purchase of books. Five years later, another sum of \$1,000 was collected, and sent to London for more books; and the library took rooms in the old College Building, on Walnut Street, whose bean ut gardens ran down to Fourth Street. At the burning of the building, in 1845, most of the books were saved; and a year later the old quarters were re-occupied. In 1869 the College again yielded to the flames, to the great loss of the library; but on its reconstruction the Association returned once more, and occupied its present delightful rooms, the haunt of hundreds of scholarly Cincinnatians.

The Public Library began under the Ohio State law of 1853, and was opened in 1856, with 13,630



DEMARRA TEAM

volumes, part of them belonging to the Mechanics' Institute. In 1873 it occupied its splendid new building, on Vine Street, which in its appointments and capacity is equalled by only a few library structures on the Continent.

which have since developed into churches of purified lives, and eleven score of churches, besides colleges, convents and charities in great number. The church of the pioneers was of the Presbyterian faith, and stood near the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, not far from the present First Presbyterian Church. It was built for the sum of \$400, contributed in small sums by the men of the village and the officers of the garrison—a rude frame building, 30 by 40 feet in area, unplastered and unceiled, with battened doors and little square windows, a floor of mother earth, seats of uncoloured pine, and a pulpit composed of "a breastwork of unplanned church-boards." The stern old pioneers who worshipped in this primitive sanctuary were compelled by the Territorial law to carry loaded muskets to their services, in order to be prepared against attacks by the fierce Indians whose war parties made such fearful forays from the inner wilderness of Ohio. The first pastor of this militant flock was the Rev. James Kemper, being "appointed a supply at the 'Miami,' who descended the river on a flat-boat, with his exceeding great family, and reached Cincinnati in 1791. For some time, he preached to the churchless flock in the open air, the audience occupying seats on stumps and tree-trunks, a taller stump doing service as a pulpit. By and by the little society raised enough money "to pale the door-yard and fence in the burying ground." The pay of the clergy at some time, he preached to the churchless flock in the open air, the audience occupying seats on stumps and tree-trunks, a taller stump doing service as a pulpit. By and by the little society raised enough money "to pale the door-yard and fence in the burying ground." The pay of the clergy at some time, he preached to the churchless flock in the open air, the audience occupying seats on stumps and tree-trunks, a taller stump doing service as a pulpit. 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### School Days of Old.

THE first of our schools was opened in the year 1792, in a little log building, near enough to Fort Washington to ensure the protection of the garrison against prowling Indians. This was the germ of the vast and efficient educational system of Cincinnati, which by the year 1830 expended \$5,000 annually on its teachers, and now devotes over half a million dollars a year to the same purpose—the result of which is the fact that the Public Schools of Cincinnati are universally recognized as an ideal system. The children applied the general term of "Yankees" to every one coming from east of the Alleghany Mountains, whether from Massachusetts, or Maryland, or the Carolinas; and it was their pleasing custom to seize upon each of these newcomers, as soon as they appeared at school, to "whip the Yankee out of them," by such drubbings and thumpings and kicks as would tend to banish forever their Eastern pride. Oftentimes the immigrants resisted these initiatory rites with desperate valor, for the honor of their happily-remembered Dedham, or Annapolis, or New Beme; but in the end, overcome by the rush of Buckeye lads, they were laid low, and the haughty blood of effete Atlantic civilizations ebbed from their battered noses. At other times,



CINCINNATI IN 1810.

the young rogues would unite in "barring out" the schoolmaster, double-locking the battered doors of the log-built temple of learning, and refusing to admit the incensed pedagogue until he had solemnly promised them a holiday, with a general treat of apples and ginger-cakes. After a celebrated spelling-match, it is recorded that the teacher marched his lads to a neighboring tavern, and set them up with copious flagons of "cherry bounce," to the immense bewilderment of their brains.

### The Cincinnati Music Hall and College of Music.

THIS colossal enterprise, worthy of the civic pride and culture of Athens or Florence, was started in 1875 by the eminent citizen Reuben R. Springer, who offered to give \$25,000 towards it, if the people would contribute an equal sum additional. The original trustees were Mr. Springer, Robert Mitchell, William H. Harrison, Julius Dexter, T. D. Lincoln, Joseph Longworth, and John Shillito. The municipality of Cincinnati gave to the enterprise the greater part of the block between Elm and Plum, Fourteenth and Grant Streets; and the vast building was erected in 1877-'78, and has since been the scene of many important and imposing musical celebrations, besides national political and other conventions. Its cost was upwards of \$300,000. The College of Music opened in 1878, with Theodore Thomas as director. Col. George Ward Nichols being the moving spirit in its inception; and now has upwards of 600 students, with a corps of famous and proficient instructors. At the great May Festivals in Cincinnati, the most magnificent and impressive music is rendered, by artists of world-wide fame; and thousands of delighted auditors enjoy its elevating ministrations.

### The Teutonic Influence.

AGENEROUS share in the noble upbuilding of the Queen City of the West has been borne by the sons of the great Teutonic Empire, who from the beginning helped to found here, on the banks of a river more glorious than their own Rhine, a city already far surpassing any of the thousand-year-old municipalities of the Rhineland. Among their pioneers were the sturdy Heidelbergers, David Ziegler, the first president of the little village; and Martin Baum, the Alsatian, who founded here the first local sugar-refinery, iron-foundry, woolen factory, and steam flour-mill, besides making his house (the most elegant in the town) the nursery of many enterprises for the development of art, science and education; and the home of cultivated and literary travellers. Hither, also, came Christian Burkhalter, Prince Blücher's secretary, and founded a German newspaper; and

and founder of Pike's Opera House; and Friedrich Eckstein, of Berlin, the founder of the Academy of Fine Arts, and Hiram Powers' master in the art of sculpture; and Gen. August V. Kautz, of Baden, a veteran of the Mexican and old-time Indian wars, and brilliant cavalry officer in the Secession War; and Gen. Gottfried Weitzel, of the Rheinpfalz, a division-commander in the Army of the Potomac; and George Walker, of Württemberg, a graduate of Tübingen. Many other men there were, graduates of the great German universities, who united to elevate the tone and condition of society, making their strong training felt in journalism, commerce, philanthropy, politics and religion. August Moor, of Leipzig, a pupil of the Royal Saxon Forest-Academy, was one of the military pioneers of Cincinnati, and formed a battalion of German companies. A veteran of the Seminole and Mexican wars, he raised a German regiment in 1861, and became a gallant General in the National Army.

Another notable German-American is Johann Bernhard Stallo, of an old Frisian family, teacher,

past floated sweetly over the broad sylvan river. The American citizens, who had founded the Episcopal Singing Society, and the Musical-Fund Society, kept the teaching of the musical people, in point of time; but the art was carried to a higher point by the Germans, who began by meeting in saloons "over the Rhine," each with a quart



CINCINNATI ABOUT 1850.

of beer and a singing-book, and in 1849 began in Cincinnati the first of their great national song-fests. Among the best-known of the American promoters of music was the late Col. George Ward Nichols, a Bostonian born, art-student of Couture in Paris, for some years art-critic of the New-York Herald, the author of Fremont and Sherman, and author of "The Story of the Great March," etc. It was very largely due to his efforts that the annual musical festivals and the College of Music were established.

### Some Art Notes.

THE pioneer of art in the West was an adventurous German, George Jacob Beck, one of Gen. Wayne's scouts, who settled in Cincinnati after the Maumee campaign, in 1792, and painted many Ohio landscapes, being aided also by his artist-wife, the daughter of M. Menessier. Several of the pupils of Sully, men like Neagle, Corwin, and Busch, also passed parts of their artistic careers here. By degrees the river-town became a brilliant art-centro, where Beard, and Kellogg, and Powell, and other famous painters executed their great works, and united in Bohemian fellowship. Some of them were miniaturists; others worked in landscape; and still others preferred great historical compositions, like "Savard Rock," "The Trial of Shakespeare," "Prometheus," and the like. Here the illustrious poet-painter, Thomas Buchanan Read, began his bright career; and Eastman Johnson labored, in proud-provocation, and the five eccentric Frankenshtens worked over many a glowing canvas; and Somtag gutted the market with his vivid landscapes; and Duveneck painted scenes of Madonna for the Ohio Catholic churches, before his departure for Munich and a world-fame.

In the field of sculpture, Cincinnati also won great honor. The foundations of this art were laid by Eckstein, of Berlin, who established a studio here full sixty years ago, and taught his art to Hiram Poyers and Shubael Clevenger. Nor can we forget Christopher C. Brackett, or John Airy, or H. K. Brown, or the Sabinian Mücke, called by his German-American admirers "Herrgott-Schmitt," because his carved crucifixes were of such high merit; or Ezekiel, the Hebrew sculptor; or Reibuss, whose statue of Gen. McPherson now adorns one of the great squares of Washington; or Dengler, the creator of "Imelda and Azzo," and "Damschroen."

With such high masters in art, the advance of



BANK OF CINCINNATI, THIRD AND MAIN STREETS. HENRIE HOUSE.

the Ohio valley in aesthetics has been notable and satisfactory, and has already borne such noble fruits as the Cincinnati Art Museum, with its magnificent building in Eden Park, rich in the works of Mead and Powers, Clesinger and Rinehart, Lessing and Mumukay, Corot and Turner, and many of the famous old masters of Italy.

### Markets of Yore.

BEFORE the year 1800, there was a little wooden market built over the cow-leech foot of Sycamore Street, and pigroques and other boats were tied to its supporting piles. A few years later, there were three market-houses, supported on double and triple lines of brick columns, and affording to the villagers daily markets of remarkable variety, richness and cheapness. Among the commodities, venison and bear-meat was plenty, with odd roots and herbs, fox-grapes and paw-paws, cat-fish and bill-fish, walnuts and chestnuts, and other more common articles. The great Fifth-Street Market occupied the site of the Esplanade and the Tyler-Davidson Fountain. In those halcyon days a turkey could be bought for sixteen cents, and a quarter of mutton for twenty-five cents, beef three cents a pound, and pork at two cents a pound, with other things at the same rate. Hither came the tall Kentuckians, with their admirable Blue-Grass products; the long-bearded Dunkards, affluent in rich mutton; the farmers of the Miami, abounding in varied produce; the Vevey Swiss, with their delicate fruits and berries; and many other types of inhabitants, who came to Cincinnati were taken first to see these rich and tempting repositories of food; and it is recorded that one Eastern guest even so far forgot himself as to say that they were equal to the Boston Bostonians in the abundance of beans and codfish, apples and ice! Now that its network of railways reaches across the continent, in every direction, the fruits of the semi-tropical States meet here the fish and oysters of the Atlantic and the rare products of California, with the abounding food-treasures of the adjacent valleys and plateaus.

### About Early Bridges.

THE first bridge about Cincinnati was a yellow-poplar affair, built across Mill Creek in 1806; and the method of its destruction was curious indeed. One of the United-States gunboats constructed by President Jefferson was moored under this pontifical work; during a time of flood, but instead of the bridge holding the vessel, the latter was lifted up by the rising waters until it pushed the bridge up off its supports, and then went floating majestically down the Ohio, and to ultimate destruction, leaving on its deck the fated structure. Another bridge on the same site was swept away some years later, and reached down the Ohio alongside a Methodist Church which had floated out of the Muskingum, and brought up near Louisville.

The then colossal scheme of bridging the Ohio was first agitated in 1819, but it was not until 1841 that John A. Roebling offered plans and reports on the subject to the people of the city. In 1846, the work was begun; and in December, 1866, the great Suspension Bridge went into service. During

Chicago, 280; to St. Louis, 340; to New Orleans, 890.

In the year 1825 the route from Cincinnati to New York was by a three-days' stage-ride, across Ohio, through Xenia, Urbana and Bucyrus, to Sandusky, where a steamboat was taken for the East. The entire journey to New York took ten days. Daily stages also ran from Cincinnati through central Ohio and by Wheeling, and over the old Cumberland road, to Baltimore, making the journey in eight or nine days.

At the long levee between Main Street and Broadway lie scores of steamboats, from the powerful little tugs that ply along the Ohio with their fleets of tows to the great floating palaces that visit the wide waters of the farther West.

The first steamboat launched upon the western waters was built at Pittsburgh in 1787; and five years later, Cincinnati sent her first steamboat, the *Vesta*, into the broad Ohio. During the next ten years Cincinnati built 60 steamboats, with a tonnage of 17,225 tons.

Many a bold brig and barque was built about Cincinnati, and loaded here for Liverpool and other European ports, and sailed away down thousands of miles of winding rivers, and out on the Gulf of Mexico, and the broad Atlantic. The Western Trader cleared for Marseilles in 1806. Her first blue-water



CINCINNATI ABOUT 1850.

much of this long ten years, the enterprise was almost entirely a Covington affair, and for long periods work ceased altogether.

### The First Temperance Meeting

In Cincinnati took place in 1828, and is pleasantly described by Mr. E. D. Mandel, who was present. "The meeting was held at three o'clock in the afternoon, and for those days was really large and respectable. Many old citizens were present who were familiar with old whiskey, and upon whose cheeks it blossomed forth in purple dye. To these, and indeed to the great body of people in the West, a temperance speech was a new idea. Dr. Drake was the speaker, and they listened to him with respectful attention, and were by no means opposed to the object. The speech, however, was long. The doctor had arrayed a formidable column of facts.

The day was hot, and after he had spoken for about an hour without apparently approaching the end, some one, out of regard for the doctor's strength, or by force of habit, cried out: 'Let's adjoin a while, and take a drink.' The meeting did adjourn, and McFarland's tavern being near by, the old soakers refreshed themselves with old rye. The meeting again assembled, the doctor finished his speech, and all went off well. Soon after the temperance societies began to be formed, and the excitement then began has continued to this day."

### A Riverward Glimpse.

THE Ohio River is one of the most valuable and serviceable water-courses in the world, and well merits the name of *La Belle Rivière*. The beautiful River—which was bestowed upon it by the ancient French voyageurs. Beginning at Pittsburgh, at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, it descends for 950 miles, with an average fall of 5 inches to the mile, and a usual current of 3 miles an hour; and enters the Mississippi 175 miles below St. Louis. There are 5,000 miles of navigable waters.



FOURTH STREET LOOKING WEST FROM VINE STREET, ABOUT 1840.

on the Ohio and its tributaries, the Muskingum, Kanawha, Big Sandy, Scioto, Miami, Green, Kentucky, Wabash, Cumberland, Tennessee, etc. To distances by navigable waters are as follows: To Marietta, 306 miles; to Pittsburgh, 476; to Louisville, 742; to Cairo, 529; to Memphis, 787; to Vicksburg, 748; to New Orleans, 1,610; to St. Louis, 708; to the Great Falls of the Missouri, near the Rocky Mountains, 3,300 miles. The distances by railway are: to Baltimore, 580 miles; to Washington, 610; to Philadelphia, 608; to New York, 744; to Boston, 936; to Cleveland, 255; to

port was Marseilles, and the French customs-officers regarded the vessel with grave suspicion, as purporting to hail from a place never heard of. And it would have gone hand with ship and crew, had not the captain patiently showed the amazed Frenchmen his route, pushing his tarry finger up the long Mississippi, and eastward up the Ohio.

The barge *Muskingum* landed at and cleared from Cincinnati for Liverpool, in 1845; and the *Liverpool Times* hailed her arrival "as a proof of the magnificence of the American rivers and the spirit of the American people." The *Minnesota*, 850 tons, was another Cincinnati built ship; and the *John Santer, Loring, Salmon*, and other ships, built here about the same time, bore the local flags as far away as the coast of Africa.

### An Old-Time Advertisement.

In *Cist's Advertiser*, 1845.

**Bustles! Bustles!** The undersigned having recently put in operation some cards in the building on the southwest corner of Smith and Seventh Streets, would respectfully inform the fashionable part of the community that he is prepared to make any quantity of Bustles (of the latest and most approved patterns, containing from four to sixteen pounds of superior carded cotton, at short notice. Bustles warranted to fit, or no sale.

A YANKEE.

The editor says: "I hope the extensive scale on which he carries on his operations will reduce the price of bran, and thereby restore that article to its legitimate use."

### About Theatres.

THE first local theatricals were given by the officers of the garrison, at the beginning of the century; and not long afterwards the Theatricals, a local amateur company, used to render plays in the loft of Gen. Findlay's store barn, with Major Zeigler in cocked-hat, knee-breeches and sword, as doorkeeper. The proximity of Yeatman's famous tavern originated this rude colloquy in the prologue:—

"To call in customers we need to raise no rumpus; You can't hear the signs 'tis Yeatman's square and compass."

But when the Theatricals at last ventured to build a little theatre, they were assailed in ponderous phrases by the Rev. Dr. Wilson and his Presbyterian parishioners, and the contest lasted for many months, during which the choruses of *Liberty Bell* and *The Western Spy* bristled with arguments and communications for and against. By the year 1825, a new theatre was built, with a drop-curtain painted by a Covington artist, and representing Cincinnati as viewed from the Kentucky shore. Hither came occasional strolling companies of players from Pittsburgh and towns farther east; wax-works, transparencies, museums, etc. In 1822 young Edwin Forrest (an Ohio lad) here played



CINCINNATI LANDING IN 1840.

Friedrich Reese, of Hildesheim, a dashing cavalry officer turned priest, who established Catholicism here; and in good time became a saintly bishop; and Wilhelm Nast, a graduate of Tübingen, and founder of German Methodism in the West; and Heinrich Rodter, of Neustadt, an old cavalry officer turned journalist; and Karl Gustav Rumsch of Württemberg, the traveller, statesman, author, and journalist; and Albert Reuss, the eminent civil engineer; and Ludwig Rehfuss, the saintly devoted to science and education; and Samuel N. Pike (born Hecht), of Heidelberg, the many-millionaire,

Fourth of July included the Massachusetts March, Adams and Liberty, The Victory of Orleans, Life let us Cherish, Monroe's March, Lawrence's Dirge, and many other then fashionable pieces. About this time, naturally, there set in a tidal wave of migration from Cincinnati to regions free of bassoons and trombones, oboes and cymbals.

The military band at Fort Washington for years was the best in all the western country, and included a number of the most highly skilled French and German musicians; and the rat-a-plan of reviville and tattoo, and the noble harmonies of the dress-parade march-



### Medicine in the Olden Time.

THE pioneer physician, in the good old days of the last century, was Dr. Richard Allison, a New-Yorker, who had served as a surgeon's mate in the Continental army during the Revolution, and came out to Cincinnati about the time it was founded, as Surgeon-General of the army, serving successively under Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne. He was with St. Clair's army when the Indians inflicted upon it the terrible defeat which so nearly resulted in annihilation, and found himself obliged to drop the lance and use a rifle for the rest of that appalling day. His horse was shot square in the head by an Indian bullet; but with the proverbial endurance of a doctor's horse, it left the field right decorously, and bore its master back to Fort Washington. The leaden missile always remained embedded in old Dobbin's forehead, giving point to the doctor's cynicism, that his horse had more in his head than some doctors that he knew. The surgeons at the fort were

and teaching of his profession. In those days, the physicians were also the only dentists, charging 25 cents for each tooth extracted (with reduction if several were taken out), and plugging worn-out teeth with tin-foil, in lieu of gold. They were also their own apothecaries, ordering six months in advance their desiderated supplies of Glauber's salt, or antimonial wine (*haustus antimonii*), dragon's blood, Balsam of Peru, night-draughts, melampodium, bitter apple, Huxham's mixture, and other obsolete medicaments. For bleeding they charged 25 cents; for sitting up all night, a dollar; and for long rides to country patients, 25 cents a mile, payable in produce. These ancient chiropractors were also called upon to extirpate witches; and their prescriptions, aided by the credulity of their patients, produced miracles worthy of the "faith cures" of these enlightened days.

### The Ancient Militia.

THE first creation of a civic guard occurred in 1790, when Governor St. Clair organized four companies in and about the town, appointing to each a captain, lieutenant, and ensign. Every adult male citizen was obliged by law to provide himself with a gun, a pound of powder, a pound of lead, sixty bullets, and six flints, and all of these he had to keep in good condition, and ready for prompt action. If a gun was heard after sundown, every man had to seize his warlike paraphernalia, and lie in wait for the enemy, be he Indian or Opea, Briton from the lakes, or Frenchman or Spaniard from the Mississippi. The territorial law ordained that each man going to church should have with him a gun, and his territorial arm and equip himself "as if marching to engage the enemy."

After the days of peril had passed, the militia used to meet on the Commons, on Seventh Street, between Walnut and Plum Streets, near Mother Michael's "Hop-Yard," of ill-repute; and here, they solemnly went through their manual of arms, and practised Baron Steuben's infantry evolutions.

"Horace in Cincinnati" satirizes these doughty parades in many a merry rhyme, closing with:

"It is the abominable yell,  
That on the air does loudly swell—  
Look! they have broke their line!  
See how they run!—see how they fly,  
Shouting loud their battle-cry!  
By Jingo, it's dinner time!"

These comical doggerels were succeeded by the famous martial commands of the middle ages of the city, the Cincinnati Hussars, Lafayette Grays, Washington Artillery, and other presumably gallant companies; and still later came the Rover Guards, with their scarlet uniforms and bear-skin shakos, the Young American Artillery, Washington Dragoons, Queen-City Cadets, Sarsfield Artillery, Guthrie Grays, German Yeagers, and scores of other companies. These in turn gave place to the disciplined and mobile battalions of the Ohio National Guard, whose valor has been proven on many a desperate battle-field.

### Meriwether Lewis.

WE have been enabled to reproduce here, from one of the only three existing woodcuts, the portrait of this famous explorer, whose heroic labors and journeys opened up such vast tracts of the land northwest of the Northwest Territory, including the valley of the Upper Missouri, the Rocky Mountains in Idaho and Montana, and the imperial domain of Oregon and Washington. He was a native of Albemarle County, Virginia, of an old military family, distinguished for valiant service against the Cherokees and the British. His great-uncle married George Washington's sister. His mother was a Meriwether of Virginia. In due time, young Meriwether Lewis became private secretary to President Jefferson, whose plan it was that of the Lewis and Clark expedition, the ambitious young explorer begged to be chosen its head. He received a voluminous code of instructions, beginning:

"The Meriwether Lewis, explorer, captain of the first regiment of infantry, of the United States of America."

The little expedition reached the western frontier of the United States, on the Mississippi River, in 1803, and thence entered the Spanish territory the following spring. The detachment consisted of Capt. Lewis, Capt. Wm. Clarke, U.S.A. (brother of Gen. George Rogers Clarke), 9 Kentuckians, 14 United-States soldiers, 2 French voyageurs, and a negro servant. The thrilling adventures of this little party among Osages, Mandans, Sioux, Crows, Shoshones, etc., during the two years in which they were lost to the world, and unheard of, in the vast and hostile wilderness towards the Pacific, fill two volumes (published at Philadelphia, in 1814), as interesting as any explorations and adventures of Stanley or Nordenskjöld.

Cincinnati was but fifteen years old when these heroes reached her levee, dropping down the river from Pittsburgh, and stopping here probably to select a few soldiers from the garrison. The expeditionary force was to be composed of picked soldiers from the military posts along the Ohio River, and at Fort Washington Lewis could have found no trouble in detailing valuable men.

The old township of Fulton (named for Robert Fulton, one of the inventors of the steamboat) was settled at an early date along the road between the hills and the river, and joining Cincinnati with the then prosperous but now extinct village of Columbia. Most of the steamboats were annexed to the city, as a result of a popular vote.

### Old Streets and Boundaries.

IN the winter of 1831-32 a flood submerged the whole lower level of the city. Water rose to the second stories of the highest houses on



Front Street. Steamboats passed through Second (at that time Columbia) Street. A large number of the original citizens lived near the river; and it was not until the "miserable Yankees" came, and made a stir about fever and ague, and such aboriginal invigorators, that people who were "anybody" lived on the hill,—say Fourth Street. Front



MERIWETHER LEWIS.

Street, from Walnut west to Elm, was lined by beautiful homes. The wharf was the meeting-place, especially Sunday morning. There the best townsmen exchanged the news; took a quiet "nip" at the "Orleans Coffee-house," situated just east of Main Street on the Public Wharf, and surrounded by a large open garden; and thence went to church.



Buck House, near North Bend.

Joseph Darr, the proprietor of the coffee-house, just deceased, lived in and owned the large mansion south-east corner Seventh and Race. The chief business-streets were Main and Lower Market, now East Street. Pearl Street was opened in 1832; and at what is now its intersection with Main, stood a large tavern, with a large wagon-yard into which



LANE SEMINARY, FORTY YEARS AGO

teamsters drove. This tavern was bought from Daniel Howe by merchants, who built a row of four-story brick stores, thought at the time to be the finest in America, some of which are still standing on the north side of the street. The project-

ors of this first great commercial enterprise were Goodman & Emerson, Carlisle & White, J. D. & C. Jones, C. & J. Bates, Foote & Bowler, Blachly & Simpson, Reeves & McLean, David Griffin, and Coran. Pearl Street, west of Walnut, was opened in 1834. Fifth Street, except from Main to Vine, was occupied by cheap residences; and a wooden market-house filled the space now occupied by the Esplanade. About 1834 Broadway and East Fourth began to be pretensions as desirable residence streets. Prior to 1847 Fourth Street west of Walnut, as far as Plum, was a beautiful street. In 1841 improvements were made west of Plum, and gradually reached the "fence" which ended the street at what is now Wood Street. In 1832 Columbia (now Second) Street was merely a dirty creek, crossed by wooden bridges at all intersections west of Walnut. No business of importance was done west of Main. The wharfage was between Main and Broadway; and, even as late as 1846 the wharf-space was a great mud-hole, sprinkled with coarse gravel. All transportation was done by river, by canal, or by country wagons. As late as 1842 the Little Miami Railroad opened the State of Ohio, and about 1848 the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad the State of Indiana. In 1840 streets beyond the canal were simply unaccommodated roads. Cattle and horses then Western Row, which north of Court Street ran through pastures. Nearly every family kept a cow; and the cows were driven to the pastures in the morning, and were turned loose to wander home at night to be milked in the alleys and side-yards. The great characteristics of a city were not to be seen in Cincinnati until about 1848, when a "hog-law" drove those "first scavengers" from the streets. Ash-piles were condemned, and the city supplied with water and gas. Most of the houses were cheaply built, and but few men kept carriages. There were only a few schools worthy of note. The merchants often entertained customers at their homes, and the general habits of pioneer simplicity prevailed. Tumplings from the city were built between 1834 and 1840, and many of the citizens of to-day remember the mud-roads to Walnut Hills. Prior to 1840, Clifton was unknown. Cumminsville, now the 25th ward, and Camp Washington, now the 24th ward, were all farms. The sports gathered at a mile race-track, south of the old Brighton House, where the John-street horse-car stables are. The principal drives were up the river-bank to "Corbin's," or down to old Joe Harrison's place. Only occasional passengers ascended the hills, and then chiefly towards Cleves. The "down-river" road found all the fast horses, and Joe Harrison gave them good cheer. A few elegant homes, some yet in good condition, lined the hill-side of the road which was approached by Front Street, and by a road, the Sixth Street of the present time. West of Western Row, Sixth Street was not improved much earlier than 1840. A great orchard stood on a high bank west of Park Street; milk-yards and brick-kilns generally occupied that locality. The pioneers of wealth in that street were Abraham M. Taylor (who recently gave \$10,000 towards the Old Men's Home), James Taylor, William Neff, J. P. Tweed, Ambrose Dudley, Pollock Wilson, H. W. Derry, and others. The great Barr Estate was north of Sixth Street, and was subdivided after 1843, and the Hunt or Pendleton Estate at the head of Broadway about 1846. In that neighborhood few houses were seen. The pork-houses were on Sycamore and Canal Streets, the wholesale dry-goods houses, on Pearl and Main Streets; and the large grocery-houses, on Main, Front, and Pearl Streets. Such is a faint outline of what the great city of Cincinnati was only forty years ago.—From Notes of George W. Jones.

### Ohio's First Town.

THE earliest settlement in our State was made at Marietta, a short time before the founding of Cincinnati. And no historical sketch constantly omits mention of this most interesting event.

The Washington family had from the first been deeply interested in this region. General George Washington was a large owner of land in the Ohio Valley; and his brothers, Lawrence and Augustine, belonged to the first Ohio Company, founded away back in the year 1748. But their endeavors were not fruitful in occupying the vague wilderness beyond the Alleghany Mountains; and it was not until the close of the Revolutionary War that movements began on a large scale to settle and civilize the Western domain. Nearly 300 officers of the Continental Army united in a petition to Washington, to have these lands granted to the veterans of their regiments, in discharge of the pledges of the United States.

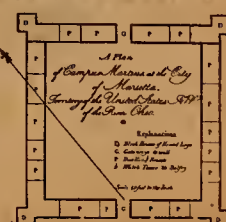
Virginia and New York acceded to the Government their valid claims on the great domains to the westward; and then began the first important legislation on National matters. Maryland had wisely refused to ratify the articles of confederation until these State claims to the western territory were abandoned. With the achievement of this result began a series of Congressional enactments of great importance.

Thomas Jefferson's committee made a report calling for the division of the new empire into ten States, each of which should be admitted to the Union as soon as possessed of a population equal to that of the smallest of the older States. And in the new commonwealth, slavery was to be allowed.

Successive steps of legislation followed, until the famous Ordinance of 1787 became law, and slavery was excluded forever from the North-west Territory, mainly through the influence of Massachusetts and Virginia. Lee, Canning, Jefferson, Grayson, and other Congressmen from the

Old Dominion worked bravely and indefatigably to achieve this great end, fraught with such vast importance to the future of the Republic.

The Ohio Company was organized in March, 1786, at the Bunch-of-Grapes Tavern, in Boston. Among its leading spirits were Gen. Rufus Putnam, a veteran of the old French wars, a prominent engineer officer of the Continental Army, and a close friend of Washington. It is he whom Lossing, the historian, calls "The Father of Ohio." Another of the leaders in this national scheme was



the Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, the foremost naturalist in America, and a man of singular ability in many directions.

In 1788 Fort Hannan was erected by the United States army, near the mouth of the Muskingum River, a pentagonal timber-work suitable for defence against the savages; and in the spring of 1788, 47 men came here from New England, under the care of the Ohio Company, and founded the first town in Ohio, opposite the fort. They descended the



GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM.

Ohio in the Mayflower galley, and named the new town Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France. By 1791 they completed the strong fortress called *Campus Martius*, protected by palisades, abatis, bastions, and six block-houses, defended by artillery, and containing the houses of the settlers. The Indians made several attacks in the vicinity, but did not approach the Campus Martius. After Wayne's victory (1794) the people left the garrison, and the town soon became a port



RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS.

of clearance and was famous for ship-building. Her ships carried grain to New Orleans, then cargoes of cotton to England, and thence freighted to other ports, the world over.

Thus came into being the pioneer Ohio town, to be followed in a few weeks by Cincinnati, and eight years later by Cleveland, in the Western Reserve.



GEN. HARRISON'S BURIAL PLACE.

The Territory Northwest of the Ohio River (as the old chart has it) was now grown, in a brief century, into five great States, with a population of more than 12,000,000 souls; and of these the chief is Ohio, with its nearly 4,000,000 inhabitants, the third State in the Union, in population and power. Nor should the agency of Kentucky be forgotten, who by her matchless soldiery so greatly contributed toward the defence of Ohio's northern frontiers during the wars with England, while swarms of her hardy pioneers settled in the Buckeye valleys, and led the march of civilization into the grim solitudes beyond.

"Twas November the fourth, in the year of ninety-one,  
We had a sore engagement near to Fort Jefferson;  
St. Clair was our commander, which may be remembered,  
For there we left nine hundred men in 't West'n Territory."—Fragment of an old Army Song.

"O bless the mighty King of Heaven,  
For all his wondrous works below,  
Who hath to us the victory given,  
Upon the banks of the Ohio."

From an old Border Ballad.

ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE,  
Of the old United-States Army.

accustomed to prescribe gratuitously for the people of the adjacent hamlet, and to give them medicines of the radical old-fashioned kind, from the hospital chests. After Wayne's victory, Dr. Allison concluded that he had had enough of the tenfold field, and so resigned from the service, and settled in Cincinnati, where he practised for over twenty years—a kindly, shrewd and sensible leech, not over-weighted with book-learning, but cunning as to the frailties of humanity. Another of the fort-surgeons was Dr. John Carmichael, whose attendance often soled the pain of the doctor's Cincinnati, old or young. Then there was Dr. John Elliot of New York, whose purple silk coat greatly astonished the pioneers; and Dr. John Phillips of New Jersey, one of Wayne's surgeons; and Dr. Joseph Strong, of Connecticut; and Dr. John Sellman, of Maryland, who resigned from the army after Wayne's victory, and settled on Front Street, between Sycamore Street and Broadway.



REV. MANASSEH CUTLER, D.D.

The first civilian doctor in town was Judge Burnett's brother, Dr. William Burnett, sometime an assistant-surgeon in the old Continental Line, who came out as early as 1789, and gathered what practice he could from the "eleven families and twenty-four bachelors" of Cincinnati. Another Escalopian who came a year or two later, fled to friendly Kentucky, in fear of the Indians. Dr. McClure, arriving in 1792, created vast amusement among the garrison officers, who used to refresh their mornings with the celebrated bitters of Dr. Stoughton, of London, by vending among them "Best Stoughton's Bitters, prepared in Cincinnati by Dr. Robert McClure."

But the foremost name among the old-time Cincinnati physicians was that of Dr. William Goforth,



THE OLD HARRISON HOUSE, AT NORTH BEND.

who arrived in the year 1800, and succeeded Dr. Allison. He was a thoroughly educated practitioner, and made his healing rounds in powdered hair and quaint apparel, receiving a cut quarter for each visit. This courtly old gentleman was the medical instructor of Dr. Daniel Drake, to whom he gave the first medical diploma ever issued in the Ohio-Mississippi Valley, and magniloquently signed,

WILLIAM GOFORTH,  
Surgeon-General of the First Division  
of Ohio Militia.

Dr. Drake's initiation to his profession was sufficiently practical. As he says: "But few of you have seen the genuine old doctor's shop, or regaled your olfactory nerves in the mingled odors which, like incense to the god of physic, rose from brown-paper bundles, bottles stopped with worm-eaten corks, and open jars of ointment not a whit behind those of the apothecary in the days of Solomon. Yet such a place is very well for the student. However idle, he will always be absorbing a little medicine, especially if he sleep beneath the greasy counter."

For many years, Dr. Drake was one of the chief men of the infant city, useful and conspicuous in letters and in public life, as well as in the practice



### The Late John Shillito.

THE business of The John Shillito Company, out of whose establishment appears this page, was founded by the late John Shillito, who came to Cincinnati in 1817, from Greensburg, Penn., where he was born Nov. 24, 1808.

Mr. Shillito, although a mere lad when coming to Cincinnati, at once entered the employ of Messrs. Blatchley & Simpson, at that time the leading mer-

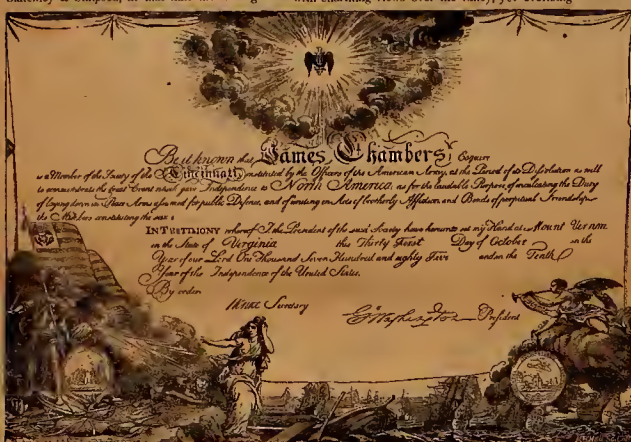
chants, and with whom he remained for a number of years. While serving his clerkship with this firm, by constant application to his duties, supplemented by his naturally keen foresight, he soon acquired that knowledge of commercial affairs which so successfully enabled him to benefit during his entire business life.

In 1830 he severed his connection with Messrs. Blatchley & Simpson, and entered into partnership with Mr. William McLaughlin (father of James V. McLaughlin, the well-known architect, and the designer of the building now occupied by The John Shillito Company) under the firm name of McLaughlin & Shillito, — the business being carried on at the east side of Main Street, between Columbia and Pearl. In the course of a year or two the firm dissolved, and Mr. Shillito associated himself with Mr. Robert W. Burnett and Mr. James Pullen, under the firm name of Shillito, Burnett, & Pullen. In 1833 they moved their business to the west side of Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, at which time the fact of their employing four clerks was commented upon by the townspeople as being indicative of a very large trade. They met with continued success, when, in 1837, Mr. Shillito purchased the interest of his partners, and established the firm of John Shillito & Co., — the company consisting of M. H. Coats, Isaac Stevens, William Woods, and Edward Holford, and removed the business to the north side of Fourth Street, between Main and Sycamore, where he had erected what at that time was considered the most commodious dry-goods store west of the Alleghenies.

At the above location Mr. Shillito remained for 20 years, in the mean time, until 1842, when, having bought out his various partners, he became sole proprietor. The business continued prosperous, and realizing that it would soon become necessary to have more room, to accommodate his rapidly increasing trade, he secured the lot on the south side of Fourth St., between Fifth and Race, just west of the new Chamber of Commerce Building, now in course of construction; where he built the large and well-known store into which he removed in 1847.

At this location the business was conducted for 21 years; during which time Mr. Shillito at intervals admitted into partnership his sons, Wallace, Gordon, and Stewart. Continuing to meet with phenomenal success, he again found it necessary to procure more commodious quarters. After a long canvass of the real-estate market he purchased, in the spring of 1877, the property bounded by Race, Seventh and George Streets, and erected "the colossal dry-goods palace of to-day," into which the firm moved Sept. 1, 1878.

Mr. Shillito died Sept. 10, 1879, in the seventy-first year of his age, after having lived to see his last and greatest mercantile achievement crowned with eminent success. The firm of John Shillito & Co. was succeeded by The John Shillito Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Ohio on June 28, 1882, who are now conducting the business.



FACSIMILE OF CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

ing the neighboring city like an Acropolis, with good schools, and the metropolitan conveniences of water and gas, this village possesses rare attractions.

One of the great ornaments of Mount Auburn is the mansion of the late John Shillito, a beautiful and spacious building of blue limestone, trimmed abundantly with freestone, with great winelined halls, broad carved stairways, rare imported marble, and furniture of oak and mosaic and marquetry. It stands amid beautiful grounds, and commands exquisite views over the adjacent country.

Mount Auburn is also the seat of prosperous churches of the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian denominations; the Mount Auburn Young Ladies' Institute, overlooking the Kentucky and Ohio hills, and with 150 students; the Widows' Home, founded in 1841, and caring for about two-score persons; the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, founded in 1849, and accommodating 200 of the lonely little ones; and the Cincinnati Female College, founded here in 1848, and with a handsome building surrounded by 17 acres of park-lands, — and the Farmers' College, incorporated in 1846 as an outgrowth of Cary's Pleasant Hill Academy — at an early date attracted hitherward a refined and cultivated class of citizens, whose beautiful homes, churches, and schools, bear witness to the high character of the village.

COMMUNSVILLE was in the old days known as Ludlow's Station, having been founded by Col. Israel Ludlow, one of the Cincinnati Argonauts, and husband of the beloved Charlotte Chambers, whom the Indians named *Ashapaca*. Sara Belle, her daughter, became the wife of John McLean, a judge of the United States Supreme Court, and mother of Gen. Garrard of Kentucky. The village was named for David Cummins, one of the first persons born in Cincinnati. It received a post-office in 1841, became a village in 1865; and was annexed to Cincinnati in 1873. There are about 4,000 inhabitants here, with seven churches, and capital schools. The village lies in the sheltered valley of Mill Creek, 4½ miles from the Fountain on the Esplanade; and is traversed by three railways and a horse-car line.

It was in this valley that General Anthony Wayne assembled and drilled his army, in 1793, the year of the French Revolution, before advancing with his band of heroes to the conquest of the Miami and Maumee Indians, who had inflicted such terrible defeats on the armies of Harmar and St. Clair. The encampment bore the singular name of "Hobson's Choice."

SPRING-GROVE CEMETERY is out near Cumminsville, in the Mill-Creek valley (which the Indians called *Ma-ha-see-na*) and covers an area of 600 acres, being the largest burying-ground in America, and one of the most beautiful in the whole world. It was established in 1845; and has witnessed not far from 40,000 interments. The name is derived from the most natural way, from the numerous clear

springs and the groves of tall forest-trees that beautify its undulating surface. An avenue 100 feet wide leads to the entrance, which is guarded by a noble group of Norman-Gothic buildings.

Time and space would fail to tell of the rural beauties of Glendale, with its churches and college, and the pleasant estates of Robert Clarke, Judge Stanley Matthews, and other well-known gentlemen; of quaint old Carthage, near the Longview Asylum; of Linwood and Mount Washington, out on the Little Miami road; of Riverside, stretching its league of homes along the Ohio's shore; of old Camp Washington, where the Ohio regiments were re-united for the Mexican War; and of the Warsaw pike, with the famous Neff estates.

The great bridges that span the Ohio River from Cincinnati are wonderful works of pontifical architecture, and lend a new beauty to the landscape as seen from the suburban hills. The Suspension Bridge to Covington is hung from colossal stone towers, each higher than Bunker-Hill Monument; and has a total length of nearly half a mile, and a span, between the towers, and over the river, of over a thousand feet, being the longest single span of its class in the world. Here are double carriage-ways, two horse-roads, and double walks for pedestrians. This great work was finished in 1867, at a cost of \$1,800,000. A mile above, is the bridge to Newport, a wrought-iron structure over 3,000 feet long, resting on 11 piers, 100 feet above the river, and with a span of 400 feet over the channel. The Louisville-Short Line Railway crosses here; and there are also carriage-ways, horse-car tracks, and foot-ways. A mile and a half below the Covington Bridge is the Cincinnati Southern Railway bridge, a wrought-iron structure nearly a mile long, and 103 feet above low water. These imperial routes lead from the Queen City to its southern suburbs, reaching towards the idyllic Blue-Graess country, and the Cumberland plateau, and the great cities of North Georgia and Alabama.

Across the river, on the Kentucky shore, are several suburban villages, and the cities of Covington and Newport, separated from each other by the Licking River. The site of Covington was given by Hubbard Taylor (son and agent of the Virginian

the setting of the sun; the broad-stretching farmlands of Ohio, rich in corn and wine; and the blue hills of Kentucky, melting away into the hazy distance. Here, also, is the great double reservoir of the water-works, formed by a cyclopean retaining wall, 100 feet long and 100 feet high, 47 feet broad at the base, and 20 feet wide at the top. It is crossed by a carriage-drive. The other sides of this hundred-million-gallon tank are formed by the everlasting hills.

WOODBURN lies to the eastward of Walnut Hills, and is a pleasant modern suburb, with the handsome stone Church of St. Francis de Sales, a shrine of the German Roman-Catholics.

Here, also, are many charming semi-rural homes of wealthy Cincinnatians, with broad and beautiful views over the Ohio, where it comes bending down from the far northeast, including the ceaseless and interesting procession of river-craft, and the sylvan shores of fair Kentucky.

THREE miles from the Cincinnati Court-House, on the famous old Madisonville turnpike, is the attractive rural region of East Walnut Hills, undulating in its contours, and from many points presenting fascinating views over the Ohio River and its hill-girt valley, with park of lowland Cincinnati, and its daughter-cities on the shores of Kentucky. Here is the great Harrison estate, with its old forest-trees, and its place of blue limestone; the Robert Burnett place, overlooking Mount Pleasant and the Little Miami; the Longworth farm, rich in treasures of art, and with the house also of Mrs. Bellamy Storer, the patroness of ceramic art in Cincinnati; the Taylor estate, with its Rhine-like views up and down the happy valley; John Kilgour's home, with its famous cedar avenues; the Sargent mansion, in its lovely park; and many other suburban homes.

FARTHER out is Columbia, the second settlement in Ohio in point of antiquity, and nestling near the mouth of the Little Miami. It is five miles from the Esplanade, although a part of the municipality of Cincinnati; and its thousand or two of contented inhabitants find here a peaceful home, with churches and schools, and all the blessings of modern American civilization. This pleasant site was discovered by Capt. Benjamin Sides, of Kentucky, while chasing to the northward a raiding party of hostile Indians; and a few weeks before the Argonauts came down the Ohio to found Cincinnati he settled here, in company with a score or so of comrades. One of their first acts was the establishment of a church, and in its lonely graveyard remain the tombs of the brave pioneers, lightly touched by the storms of a century.

"And this Song of the Vine,  
This greeting of mine,  
The winds and the birds shall  
deliver  
To the Queen of the West,  
In her gardens dressed,  
On the banks of the Beautiful  
River."  
— From Longfellow's "Fireside"  
— "Columbia Wins."

### Porkopolitan Reminiscences.

THE first local pork-packer was Richard Fosdick, who began business in 1810. For many years, spams were dumped into the Ohio by cart-loads, as of no value. By 1827, the annual packing amounted to upwards of 30,000 hogs; and seven years later, it reached 160,000. By 1850, the annual average had reached 375,000; and for many years thereafter it was the foremost pork-producing city in the world. Mrs. Trollope complained that pigs' tails and jawbones blocked her best walks; and Sir Charles Lyell spoke in wonderment of the free hogs wandering up and down the streets, owned by no one, and occasionally depleted, when too numerous, by the town council. He adds that "It was a favorite amusement of the boys to ride upon the pigs, and we were shown one stagacious old hog, who was in the habit of lying down as soon as a boy came in sight."

### Then and Now.

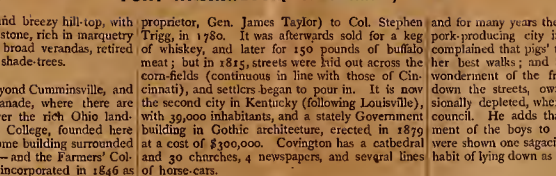
THE progress of Cincinnati during the brief space of its existence has been so vast and impressive that it would require volumes to depict its evidences and triumphs. The birch-bark canoe of a century ago floated over the same waters that now appear the palatial steamboats of the river lines; the pack-horse, stumbling wearily through the shadowy wilderness, has been replaced by the locomotive, sweeping across the country with the velocity of the wind, and drawing hundreds of tons of freight, seemingly without effort; messages are forwarded from Cincinnati to



Vienna or Hong Kong in less time than the old pioneers could send them to Covington; and the hamlet of logs has developed into a metropolis of marble, brick and iron. To detail the successions of this progress, the upward movements of the evolution, would be a limitless task. In these few pictured pages we have set down some of the chronicles of the beginnings, to show the Spartan simplicity and valor of the forefathers; and occasional episodes of later years, in themselves full of interest and significance. We who know and love the Cincinnati of to-day can complete the unfinished, and realize how the obscure and perilous little frontier port, once known as the *MIAMI SLAUGHTER PEN*, has won for itself, in a single short century, the west and imperial titles of THE QUEEN CITY OF THE WEST AND THE PARIS OF AMERICA.

One comparison, at least, we may make, to show the magnitude of the advance. About the middle period of the town's development, "Trollope's Bazaar," which is portrayed at the head of this little chapter, was erected, to serve at once as music-hall and coffee-house, and as a great bazaar for the sale of a variety of goods, amazing in those days of simplicity. Also on this page is a picture of the colossal edifice of The John Shillito Company, on Race, Seventh, and George Streets, devoted to the wholesale and retail trade in all manner of dry-goods, carpets, furnishings, and thousands of articles useful and beautiful, from all the markets of the civilized and semi-civilized world. With its six stories above ground, its magnificent dome and round, 120 feet high and 60 feet in diameter, its grand stairways and swift-running elevators, its army of over a thousand employees, and its prodigious sales, running up into many millions of dollars yearly, and its floor-spaces, covering more ground than New York's Madison Square, and crowded with rich goods, this palace of trade may fittingly and proudly typify the Cincinnati of to-day, of which it is one of the most popular and familiar features, drawing its patrons also from a thousand towns, between the Western Reserve and the Blue-Graess country of Kentucky. Founded away back in the year 1830, this powerful and enterprising mercantile company has grown with the city, until ten years ago it occupied its present sumptuous home, a triumph of dignified, simple, artistic and appropriate architecture, where every thing that can be procured, from an embroidery needle, or a skein of silk to the full trousseau of a patrician bride, or the draperies of a palace hotel. The old Trollopean Bazaar could be lost beyond recall in an unconsidered corner of this mountain of glass and stone, just as in the majestic Cincinnati of to-day, a thousand Leansville and Fort Washingtons, with their colonists and garriens, could be hidden away, amid its multifarious scenes of peace and plenty and splendor.

FORT WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI, 1789.



### The Suburbs.

CLIFTON is a lovely suburb north of the Burnet-Woods Park, forming a great landscape-garden, finely diversified in its scenery, and enriched with scores of stately country-houses, most of which are of stone, and stand amid spacious grounds. Among these are the famous estates of the Frobenius, Stoenberger, Kevor, Bowler, Richard-Smith, and other well-known families. There are nearly twenty miles of tree-lined avenues, with a handsome town hall and other public buildings, but no shops nor factories. Nowhere else in all America is there a suburb of such refined beauty, whether of situation or of architecture.

MOUNT AUBURN, among the ancient out-lets of Cincinnati, was conveyed by John Cleves Symmes



FOUNDED 1830.  
MOVED  
The Colossal  
Commercial Palace  
of  
The John Shillito Company  
Race, Seventh, and George Streets  
PRESENT LOCATION  
1878.









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